



ABSTRACT BOOK

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5th icCSBs 2017 Abstract Book

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Previous icCSBs'

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5th icCSBs Chairs

BIBS - College; BIBS

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- * Dr. Hugh Glenn, Co-Chair, Prof. Emeritus, Deputy President, Future Academy®,
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- * Josef Polák, Ph.D., BIBS - College; BIB





6th icCSBs

Dear Colleague,

You are invited to participate in the 6th Annual International Conference on Cognitive - Social, and Behavioural Sciences (icCSBs). icCSBs offers an opportunity for researchers and academicians to earn academic points without travel expenses or securing conference grants. Our 2018 conference will consist only of Poster Presentations.

icCSBs will be held **10–12 January 2018** in **BIBS - College; BIBS Lidická 81, budova META, Brno, Czech Republic**. Accepted Posters will be exhibited in the Exhibition Centre. Researchers, academicians, students, and persons interested in the social and behavioural sciences may visit the Exhibition Centre during this period.

This conference allows researchers and academicians to share research results with colleagues throughout the world via Future Academy's website.

Full texts will be published in the *European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences* (eISSN: 2357-1330) and indexed in the *ISI Thomson Reuters Web of Science*. Abstracts will be published in the *Abstract Book*.

All selected papers will also be published in the *European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences* (eISSN: 2301-2218) or in the peer reviewed C-crcs Volume as a book chapter (eISSN: 2301-2358). You will need to revise your full text to include in the *European Proceedings - Social and Behavioural Sciences* and choose one of the options.

After reviewing the posters, we encourage you to contact participating authors via email to discuss their research. It is our hope that this exchange of ideas leads to future research collaborations.

We look forward to receiving your abstract submission for icCSBs 2018.

Prof. Dr. W.C.M. (Willibrord) Weijmar Schultz, Co-Chair, icCSBs 2018
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How Do Children Label The World With Words?

*Svetlana Osokina**

The way young children label the world with words may be different from the way adults use words to segment the world into objects. How does the language children learn in infancy influence the way they see the world; what is the difference in labeling the world by children and adults? We are to bring evidence of special usage of the language children hear in everyday communication to express the way they perceive the world. Surrounding language thesaurus is crucial in segmenting speech into recognizable units and in using these units to label the world. The main method of research is a case study which includes general linguistic analysis of a child's utterances, speech situation analysis, cognitive methods, and thesaurus analysis. We found out that children may recognize separate words in adults' speech and connect them with proper items of the world; children may recognize words or word combinations and use them in speech without having knowledge about the proper item of the world; using recognizable speech fragments children may compose their own labels and specify world items unknown to adults. The way children label the world depends on their language experience and active thesaurus. Adults' language experience is formed by everyday practice of stereotype expressions which segment the world into stereotype units. Children are not used to stereotypes because of lack of experience. This makes possible for children to use fragments of speech to identify world items unnoticeable by adults.



Effects Of Explicit Knowledge And Metacognitive Thoughts On Iowa Gambling Task Performance

*Serra Icellioğlu**, Ece Naz Ermiş

Decision-making is an essential cognitive function in everyday life. The Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) is a popular neuropsychological task that assesses decision-making through reward and punishment in the context of learning from past experiences. Differences in decision-making performances of healthy participants predicted by metacognition levels and having explicit knowledge during IGT were examined. 76 female and 12 male students at İstanbul Kültür University completed the IGT and Metacognition Questionnaire-30 (MCQ-30). After completing task implementations, each participant was asked a list of questions relating to their strategy on IGT and categorized into two groups depending on their level of explicit knowledge. As in conventional analysis of IGT, each block's net score was calculated. Results indicated that group with knowledge had significantly higher net scores and consistently improved their performances across 5 blocks of IGT than group with no explicit knowledge. Study showed there is a difference between healthy controls' learning strategies and this difference reflected to their decision-making performances. In risky blocks of IGT as the task progresses, negative beliefs about uncontrollability and danger subscale scores of metacognition has a negative effect on advantageous decision making, whilst a higher score on cognitive confidence subscale predicts disadvantageous decision making. Results and suggestions for future studies were discussed in light of previous work.



Empirical study on parental eating disorders and child development

*Michela Erriu**, Luca Cerniglia, Silvia Cimino

International literature has studied the role of parental eating disorder (ED) on children development, highlighting that it constitutes a relevant risk factor for the onset of offspring's emotional-behavioural problems. Limited attention has been given to parental Binge Eating Disorder (BED) and its impact on offspring's psychopathology. Thus, further investigations of this clinical manifestation as possible predictor of offspring's psychopathology are needed. The present study aimed to assess the maladaptive outcomes in children of parents with psychopathological risk and psychiatric diagnoses. Specifically, we intended to verify whether offspring of parents who were both diagnosed with BED showed higher affective and behavioural problems, compared with their peers with only one parent diagnosed with BED. We conducted a longitudinal study (T1 18 months old children; T2 36 months old children) on a sample of 100 Italian couple of parents and children ($N_{\text{total}} = 300$), divided into three groups based on the presence of BED diagnosis. Group A, diagnosis in both parents; Group B, diagnosis only in the mothers; Group C, diagnosis only in the fathers. The presence of BED in one or both parents was associated with the emotional and behavioural development in offspring. Particularly, the diagnosis of BED in both parents had a direct effect on infants' affective problems. The offspring of parents diagnosed with BED were more likely to manifest emotional and behavioural difficulties and psychiatric symptoms within the first three years of life.



Female University Students' Views On Family And Parenthood: Cross-Country Analysis

*Anna Bagirova**, Oksana Shubat, Saule Abdygapparova, Angelika Karaeva

Perceptions of family and parenthood can be seen as a determinant of fertility and a society's socio-cultural state. Studying these across different countries is particularly topical amid growing migration. The paper presents the results of an international research project in which we studied ideas about family and parenthood of female university students from Russia, Austria and Kazakhstan. Data was collected in 2015. The results of our research showed that young women from different countries had similar views about the purpose of family in contemporary society. At the same time they had different assessments of the significance of family for the fulfilment of some functions. We obtained the image of a happy family in the students' minds. We found out that there were certain differences in the students' ideas about a happy family. We obtained the image of parenthood and identified its main aspects. We also saw differences in the female students' ideas about parenting. Differences in perceptions of family and parenthood are likely linked to differences in the types of parenting culture and the substance of future parental labour. Researching students' ideas about family and parenting enables assessing a country's demographic prospects. The implementation of education focused on reproductive intentions and behaviours could be an effective way to improve the demographic situation.



Social-Therapeutic Technologies In Professional Work Of Social Pedagogues

*Aigerim Mynbayeva**, Makpal Seilkhanova, Bakhytkul Akshalova

The expansion of the social work field in Kazakhstan led to the emergence of the social pedagogues profession. New technologies have become social-therapeutic technologies and social activities. *Purpose of the Study:* is to develop design principles of social and therapeutic technologies and teaching methods, the comparison of the use of technology and social-therapeutic work of social workers and university teachers. *Research Methods:* is a survey of practicing social pedagogues, as well as university teachers who teach the future social pedagogues. Analysis, generalization of approaches to social therapy, simulation technologies, comparison and search work. *Findings:* According to the results of questionnaires and self-evaluation of teachers, 30% of social pedagogues and 70% of university teachers, training future social workers use social and therapeutic work technology. Teachers often use art-therapy techniques (75% of teachers and 80% of social pedagogues). 40% of social pedagogues use art therapy mainly for stress relief in children, 23% for the aggression removal. *Conclusions:* A theoretical model of the technology design of social-therapeutic activity of the social pedagogues has been elaborated. The research work on the study of the social experience of practicing teachers has been carried out. The method of learning social-therapeutic technologies which was tested in the educational process of the university has been worked out.



Creating Teaching Materials For International Students

Natalia Batseva, *Natalia Fix**, Stanislav Kolesnikov, Ludmila Sivitskaya, Albina Shaidullina

The problem of teaching an engineering discipline to non-native speakers is challenging and it requires the combination of active teaching methods. The authors determine the course content based on state-of-the-art reference sources and developments of the Electrical Engineering Department for students trained as part of academic exchange. The paper deals with creating teaching materials of a technical discipline for international students as illustrated by the Dispatching Control of Electrical Power Systems course. The paper describes methods and forms of training process, including active ones. We made an attempt to summarize the world experience of using active teaching methods to create the methodological materials for a new course to be delivered to international students. When creating a new course, we used our own experience of delivering a similar course supported in Moodle. Activity-targeted technologies can be an effective way for students to solve practical tasks of operational management in the electric power industry. Learner-centered technologies improve students' abilities to handle stress and assume responsibility in professional choice situations. The experience of creating the teaching materials for the course Dispatching Control of Electrical Power Systems for international students shows that active methods of teaching professional engineering disciplines are indispensable for successful professional training and overcoming the language barrier. Students can apply the knowledge and skills acquired not only in business games but also in their professional activities.



Gender Differences In Teachers' Pedagogical Communication Styles

Gulnas Akhmetova, Dilyara Seitova, *Aigerim Mynbayeva**

Gender-communicative competence is a vital aspect of effective pedagogy. Promoting gender-communicative competence requires understanding pedagogical differences related to teacher gender and their impacts on students. To develop bases for the improvement of teachers' pedagogical dialogue styles that actively consider the impact of teacher gender and to outline an effective approach to improve teachers' gender-communicative competence. This study systematically compared domestic and foreign research on gender differences in communication styles. A questionnaire was used to identify differences in perception and approach among male and female teachers. 45 participants were re-surveyed after taking part in a pilot gender-communicative competence workshop. 80 Almaty students were also surveyed on their relationships with male and female teachers. While international research points to gender having a significant impact on pedagogical style and effectiveness, teachers of both genders trained in gender-sensitive communication can be effective and inspiring teachers for students of both genders. Survey results showed that Kazakhstani teachers responded well to training in gender-communicative competence. This study systematically conceptualized gender differences in communication styles to make a model of gender-communicative competence that included axiological, cognitive and technological components. A 10-hour program was developed to improve the style of teachers' pedagogical dialogue through the formation of gender-communicative competence. The program was tested with compulsory schoolteachers working in Almaty. Forty-five teachers attended the experimental session.



Impact Of Language Of Instruction On Progress In Kazakhstan

*Khalida Nurseitova**, Assel Kaliyeva, Edyta Denst-Garcia, Raissa Kussainova

This paper presents an analysis of the impact of Language of Instruction on student progress in Kazakhstan. The hypothesis of this article is that the choice of Language of Instruction and Success of students has a strong correlation to higher education in the context of present day Language Policy in Kazakhstan. The purpose of this study is to identify the choice of instructional language made in order to pass the UNT (Unified national Testing). In this article, we conduct the quantitative and qualitative analysis of statistics of Kazakhstani UNT (Unified national Testing) results for 2013-2016 years. Students with mother tongue language of Instruction - Kazakh show better results in comparison with Russian language of instruction. Moreover, Kazakh-medium students leaving schools have a high percentage of scholarships to be promoted in Kazakhstani professional spheres. Our analysis showed which language of instruction was more effective for passing the UNT in order to get a scholarship to enter a university.



Using Mixed Methods Research To Study Reproductive Behaviour

*Anna Bagirova**, Oksana Shubat

Recent political and economic problems in Russia have sadly pushed pertinent demographic challenges into the background. Yet according to demographic forecasts, population growth in the next 3-5 years will give way to population decline, which will only increase with every year. Thus the study of the reproductive plans and intentions of young people in Russia is highly topical today. The paper presents the results of quantitative (a survey) and qualitative (essay about future family) research among female students. We analysed the young women's perceptions about family composition, the number of children they assumed they would have and the time they expected to devote to parental commitments. Our study was created using convergent design, one of the basic types of mixed methods designs. The results of our research showed that young women have strong, persisting views on the family size and structure, and the number of children they intended to have. The qualitative and quantitative data showed a modal tendency towards two children. Yet as far as substantive ideas about parenting, the students hold quite contradictory, non-specific and superficial views. We believe that the use of mixed methods to study young women's views on family and parenting enabled us to obtain well-rounded and relevant results. The use of mixed methods to study young people enables researchers to obtain a deeper understanding of demographic prospects.



Is the Evaluation of Children's Temperament Independent from Pre-school Teachers' Personality?

*Sanja Tatalović Vorkapić**, Josipa Žagar

Considering the fact that pre-school teachers often evaluate children's characteristics as a part of their work, it is interesting to investigate the relationship between their own personalities and children's temperament. Therefore, the main purpose of this research is related to the following question: "Are pre-school teachers' evaluations of children's temperament independent from their personality traits?". Moreover, what will also be analyzed is the relationship between the preschool teachers' personality and the children's temperament, the level of work demands and how much the children like their pre-school teachers. Correlational research design included the application of two personality measures: the Ten Item Personality Inventory for preschool teachers' self-estimation of personality traits and the EAS questionnaire for the estimation of children's temperament. 10 pre-school teachers assessed their own temperament and the temperament of 128 children. The collected data were analyzed by using the descriptive and correlational statistical procedures. The descriptive statistics demonstrated the expected levels of pre-school teachers' personality traits and children's temperament, while the correlational analysis revealed a significant correlation between the pre-school teachers' extraversion, neuroticism and openness to experience and all children's temperament dimensions. The level of work demands was lower in children with low emotionality and activity levels and high sociability levels. Children liked those preschool teachers with higher conscientiousness and agreeableness levels more. This study clearly demonstrated that evaluation of children's temperament is not independent from preschool teachers' personality traits. The level of working demands assessed by pre-school teachers depends on children's temperament, just as the question of how much the children like their pre-school teachers depends on the preschool teachers' personality traits. The findings are discussed within the frame of the quality process of early and pre-school education.



The importance of motivation in the care for patients after HIP

*Petr Snopek**

Fear of complications, from the future, and many other concerns are normal by patients before and after a surgery. Support of the motivation can significantly streamline the nursing care. Research Questions: What are the specific concerns and fears of patients before the HIP, how do nurses use their skills in this area? Purpose of the Study: The aim of the survey is to identify as precisely as possible the concerns and fears of patients before and after the HIP. Furthermore, to determine how nurses use their skills in the context of the motivation of these patients.



Mother- and father-infant feeding interactions in families with parents with BED

*Michela Erriu**

Several studies demonstrated that the quality of dyadic interactions during feeding has an impact on offspring's psychopathological problems in families where parents have a psychiatric diagnosis. Although literature addressed the trans-generational transmission of psychopathology from parents with eating disorders to their offspring, the specific quality of parent-infant interactions during feeding has not been assessed. The purpose of the study was to assess possible differences in the quality of mothers-children and fathers-children feeding interactions at 36 months of age of the child in families with parents diagnosed with binge eating disorders (BED). The sample was composed by 30 Italian couples of parents and children (Ntot =90), divided into three groups based on the presence of BED diagnosis. Group A: diagnosis in both parents; Group B: diagnosis only in the mothers; Group C: diagnosis only in the fathers. For the evaluation of feeding dyadic exchanges SVIA Italian adaptation of the Feeding Scale was applied. Parent-infant interactions in families with parents diagnosed with BED show maladaptive features. Mothers and fathers relate to children in a not overlapping fashion, with mothers showing various maladaptive symptoms and fathers showing severe conflicts with the children during the meal. Primarily reducing parental symptoms is relevant in term of mental health prevention programs.



Comparative Study Of Cultural Dimensions In One Country

Valentina Lukina, Aida Egorova, *Tuyaara Sidorova**

This article presents the comparative analysis of research studies of the cultural dimensions within one country using Geert Hofstede's methodology. The regional differences identified between the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) and the overall performance of the Russian Federation, are related to the historical aspects and ethno-cultural characteristics of the peoples living in the Sakha Republic. According to the results of the study, the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) is closer to Kazakhstan and is further away from the overall performances of Russia. The Yakuts (Sakha) are Turkic people, the ethno genesis of whom began in the era of early nomads in Central Asia and Southern Siberia. Perhaps the common historical roots, herding type of farming (breeding cattle) bring them closer to the culture of Kazakhstan. Thus, the findings support the idea that when finding cultural dimensions in a multinational country the ethno cultural affiliation plays an important role.



Buddhist Non-Attachment Philosophy And Psychological Well-Being In Vietnamese Buddhists

Nguyen Thi Minh Hang, *Dang Hoang Ngan**

Non-attachment in Buddhism has been conceptually proposed to have an impact on personal well-being. Nevertheless, there has been limited empirical studies investigating how non-attachment influences health, and in particular, its effect on eudaimonic well-being. Our key research questions were: Do demographics influence non-attachment and psychological well-being? And, to what extent can non-attachment and demographics affect psychological well-being? To investigate these, developed the following aims: (1) to compare non-attachment and psychological well-being in people with different Buddhist status and types of practice (indicated by the types of groups they practiced with, the extent to which they took refuge in The Three Jewels, and the frequency with which they practiced the Dharma); (2) to examine the relationship between non-attachment in Buddhism and psychological well-being, including the related components of psychological well-being. Participants were 472 Buddhists from five sanghas in Vietnam. Data was collected from January to April, 2016. Each participant was given a battery of measures comprised of: The Non-Attachment Scale (Sahdra, Shaver, & Brown, 2010), The Ryff Psychological Well-being scale (Ryff, 1989), and a demographic questionnaire. Results revealed a significant positive correlation between non-attachment and psychological well-being ($r = .60$). Those who practiced with a Sangha, took refuge in the Three Jewels, and practiced Dharma daily, had higher non-attachment than those who did not. Non-attachment contributed 35.8% to psychological well-being. In particular, participants with greater religious commitment, mindfulness, and meditation practice, found it easier to be detached from the outer world, to find happiness, and perceived greater psychological well-being.



Impact Of Appearance Type On Attitudes Towards Ethnic Lookism

*Vera Labunskaya**

This study focuses the attitudes towards lookism defined as discrimination of ethnic groups based on everyday description of their appearance such as “Slavic, North Caucasus or Asian type of appearance”. It is hypothesized that the interplay of appearance type and gender influences the level of lookism acceptance. The study is aimed 1) to identify different levels of lookism acceptance in relation to type of interaction situation, type of target’s (discriminated person) appearance and gender as well as 2) to analyze gender differences in acceptance of discriminating behavior. The inventory “Assessment of Acceptance of Discriminating Behavior towards Ethnic Groups” was administered. The inventory includes 15 interaction situations such as “living together” or “go for a walk” that vary in target’s appearance type and gender. The results show that level of lookism acceptance depends on appearance type and gender of discriminated person and on the type of interaction situation. There no significant differences in the level of lookism acceptance in relation to participants gender. However males tend to have higher level of lookism acceptance in comparison to females. It could be also concluded that the level of lookism acceptance is significantly different when a male target with North Caucasus appearance is discriminated in studied situations.



Digital Prosumption. The Android Case

*Șerban A. Zodian**

We are investigating Toffler's & Ritzer's "prosumption" phenomenon in a sociological, economical, psychological and cultural approach. Our scientific initiative is dedicated to the manifestation of prosumption in cyberspace, limited to the virtual Android community gathered at the "Xda-developers.com" (XDA). The main objective of this research is to establish the Android prosumer profile. The main research questions are: What does prosumption mean? What are the characteristics of digital prosumption? Who are the digital prosumers? What is the Android prosumer profile? How are they organized? What forces affect prosumption in the Android socio-economic environment? Data collection tools were used, such as the non-participative observation method, in the quantitative version to identify phenomena that occurred in the XDA Android community; we designed and applied a questionnaire in the community; we used the random sampling method to establish the sample; statistical observation was used, based on findings of the questionnaire; content analysis was used to describe and quantify the community production; documentary research was used to define the main concepts. Our findings show that the Android prosumers fit into the concepts of consumer and producer. The Android prosumers are organized in open-source virtual communities, where some function as both consumers and producers. Handset manufacturers, service providers or even Google should increase their involvement in these communities to benefit from prosumers' capacity to innovate, rather than to settle for their ability to fix or adapt to devices shortcomings, but without disrupting the economic, technical or social evolution of the Android platform.



Influence of Residents' Place Relationship on Perceived Impact of Community-based Tourism

Ju-Huei Chang, *Heng Zhang**

Community-based tourism may contribute to the sustainable development of a community but may also have negative impact. The relationships residents have with their own communities affect their perceived impact from tourism and, in turn, their participation and support. This study examines the correlation between residents' place relationship and perceived tourism impact in order to inform the development of community tourism. The study was conducted in Greater Tainan, Taiwan. A total of 393 valid questionnaires were collected. Through factor analysis, factors for place relationship and perceived tourism impact were extracted. Regression analysis was then applied to understand the influence of these factors. Analysis reveals significant correlation between place relationship and perceived tourism impact. Two factors were extracted for place relationship: "community participation" and "place attachment". Three factors were extracted for perceived tourism impact: "economic impact", "environmental impact" and "socio-cultural impact". The relationship between the factors is as follows: "community participation" significantly affects "economic impact" and "socio-cultural impact"; "place attachment" significantly affects "environmental impact" and "socio-cultural impact". Evidently, the different place relationships residents have with their communities also affect their perception differently. Both types of residents are concerned with the socio-cultural impact. However, residents active in community participation are more sensitive to the economic impact, while those with strong place attachment demonstrate stronger feelings about environmental change. Residents may be assigned to deal with different types of tourism impact-related problems according to their types of place relationship for optimal effectiveness.



Impact Of A Sportive Past On Well-Being, Resilience And Success In Current Professionals – The Review

*Tânia Mira**, Pedro G. Carvalho, Ludovina Ramos

It has been proved that sport and physical activity have great potential to enhance the quality of life, improving resilience abilities and promoting success. However, the relationship of sport with well-being, resilience and success, using an integrative perspective of those three concepts, has yet to be studied. The development of this research starts from the generalized intuition that sports practice has significant benefits: promoting health, preventing injuries and contributing to an increase of well-being. In this article, we discuss the impact of sport and physical activity on well-being, resilience and success, via a review of the studies in the three separate areas and a synthesis of what is known in these different areas regarding the sporting context. The literature provides consistent support for a positive relationship between sport and well-being, sport and resilience and sport and success. We found articles with these assumptions; however, we did not find any literature or empirical study with an integrative perspective. Most of the studies have examined athletes or physical activity participants. This does not offer any evidence as regard the relationship between sports practice or physical activity in an individual's past and the effects of participation in sport competition or physical activity, and the combined evidence of individuals' higher well-being, higher resilience and higher success in their present life. Finally, we developed a model and designed empirical methods to achieve that goal.



Intervention And Sports For Adolescent Girls From Complete Families With Social Risk

Svetlana Guseva, *Valerijs Dombrovskis**, Sergejs Capulis

Due to the lack of assurance of adolescents from complete families with social risk of their parents' love for them, there is a discord of family relationships. Specially organized sports activity and measures of intervention for complete families with social risk promote mutual understanding and the improvement of relationships between adolescents and parents. We studied the views of adolescents from complete families with social risk on the relationships with the father and mother. A specially tailored intervention program promotes the improvement of the relationships between the adolescents and their parents. A version of the inventory "Children's Report of Parental Behavior Inventory" by Wasserman, Gorkovaya and Romitsyna (2004), as well as a specially designed intervention program for improving the relationships between adolescents and their parents was applied. The voluntary participation of adolescents from complete families with social risk and their parents in the intervention program combined with sports activity improves family relationships in a relatively short time: 44% of the adolescents showed improvement of their perception of the mother's attitude to them; 20% of the respondents believe that the hostile attitude of the mother to them has changed to positive; 28% of the adolescents believe that their father's relationship to them has become more positive than inconsistent.



Evaluation Of Content About Human Sexuality And Procreation Of School Textbooks In Lithuania

*Birutė Obelenienė**, Andrius Narbekovas

Sexual education plays an essential role in teaching youth healthy lifestyles and creating mature relationships. The schools textbooks are the most common educational resource and their content is of utmost importance. Correct information can create preconditions for the empowerment of adolescents in making healthy decisions and avoiding risky sexual behaviour. *Purpose of the Study:* the evaluation of the content of textbooks in the areas of human sexuality and procreation in order to find out to what extent these textbooks promote healthy lifestyles, positive attitude toward fertility function as well as avoidance of risky sexual behaviour among adolescent students. *Research Methods:* The study sample consisted of 9 textbooks of biology subject for 12– 17 year old students of Lithuania. Content analysis evaluated the extent to which these books demonstrated reliable scientific information and comply with the principle norms, moral values and goals of “The General Programme of Health and sexuality education and preparation for family life” of Lithuania. *Findings:* All textbooks presented inaccurate information in the areas studied. There is no correct information about human fertility system and fertility awareness, about mechanism of action of hormonal contraception, sexuality is presented mostly as a biological function. The evaluation of textbooks allows stating that the content of evaluated biology textbooks does not comply with the provisions and norms of the “General Programme of Health and sexuality education and preparation for family life” and may be unsuitable for healthy lifestyle education.



Required And Acquired Level Of Graduates' Skills In Hospitality Management

*António Melo**, *Manuela Gonçalves*

The concept of competencies have been widely documented, however little research has been done about required and acquired level of competencies in hospitality management. In this study, the competencies that are required of a hotel manager have been combined and grouped into several dimensions, we consider nine main competencies: teamwork, effective communication, enthusiasm, strategic thinking, problem solving, customer service focus, leading for results, planning and organizing and financial awareness. This paper has two major purposes: 1) to identify the level of self-confidence of the graduates about the competencies required by the labour-market at the end of their higher education studies and at the present moment; 2) to identify differences in graduates' perceptions, in these two moments, about their competencies and skills. This study was based on a quantitative methodology. The study relied on an on-line survey research, applied to hospitality management graduates from six Portuguese Higher Education Institution. The data were analysed regarding their level of self- confidence in several competencies. We concluded that all competencies considered and required by the labour market have been considered relevant by graduates although at some of them with lower self-confidence than others. The soft competencies are those with higher level of self-confidence and the diverse contexts of learning seem to promote a level of greater confidence on the graduates.



Repatriation Of Russian Prisoners Of War In The World War I

*Gulzhaukhar Kokebayeva**, Aigul Smanova

The article is devoted to the review of the problem of repatriation of Russian prisoners of war in the conditions of rough political events in the first post war years. We tried to give a global vision of the research problem based on the theories of civilization relating to linear interpretation of social development of history. The World War I is considered as result of crisis of an industrial civilization here. On March 3, 1918 in Brest-Litovsk the separate peace between the Soviet Russia and the Central powers was signed, the 8th article of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk provided the return of prisoners of war from both sides home. However the Conditions of the Brest-Litovsk treaty on exchange of prisoners of war weren't realized. In November, 1918 diplomatic relations between Germany and RSFSR were broken off, and the problem of return of prisoners of war home remained unresolved. The Russian prisoners' of war way home was long because of a civil war, red and white terror and emigration, secession of Ukraine, Belarus, Transcaucasia and their accession to Russia as the new federal Soviet republics. Due to all these circumstances it is impossible to determine how many prisoners of war of World War I returned home, went to other countries or remained in Germany. Some Russian prisoners of war in Germany remained even in 1926.



Associations Of Positive Personality Characteristics With Psychophysiological Response To Stressors: Literature Review

*Andrius Šmitas**

Positive personality characteristics (e.g. hardiness) are important predictors of lower stress. However, it is not clear how positive personality characteristics affect physiological response to stressors. The purpose of this study is to review the existing evidence about how different positive personality characteristics, such as optimism, affect physiological response to psychosocial and physiological stressors in humans. Systemic analysis of empirical articles published 1996-2016 in PubMed, Scencedirect, Medline, Health sources databases was performed. A search was conducted in abstracts of articles by keywords: stressor* AND physiolog* AND respon* AND trait*. Results revealed that positive personal characteristics, such as hardiness, self-esteem, social affiliation, ego resiliency, altruism, straightforwardness, optimism and spirituality predicted better response to psychosocial stressors. Altruism and straightforwardness predicted better response to physiological stressors. Optimism, psychological, emotional and social well-being does not predict better response to physiological stressors whereashardiness, self-esteem, social affiliation, ego resiliency, altruism, straightforwardness, optimism and spirituality predict better response to psychosocial stressors. Altruism andstraightforwardness predict a better response to physiological stressors unlike social, emotional, psychological well-being and optimism. Further research is needed to confirm importance of the specified positive personal characteristics for physiological and psychological response to different types of stressors.



The Behavior of Customers Regarding E-banking and Its Impact on Banking Sector

Simona Rus, Marian Mocan, *Larisa Ivascu**, Nicoleta Trandafir

Thanks to technological advances and customer desires, the banking sector has developed a number of effective tools to satisfy the customer. In this respect, this refers to the customers' use of quick service and especially the online ones. Online services help customers perform a variety of banking transactions using the Internet while being remote. However, a number of customers have reservations when using these services. They are not willing to use the Internet to access and perform a number of banking transactions. They prefer to use standard banking services, not involving Internet use and exposure to a number of risks in this respect. So the goal of this research is to identify and examine the factors that influence customer satisfaction to Internet banking using market research through investigation. Among the most important factors influencing satisfaction with Internet banking are security, speed, quality of service and privacy.



Personality facets as predictor of employees' efficiency in workplace

*Kamila Ludwikowska**

One of the professions that requires certain predispositions and personality facets is that of a social worker. Based on personality facets, the article considers the possibility of predicting the level of efficiency and outcomes achieved in the workplace. The focus of the study was to research, which personality traits correlate positively with employees' efficiency. In this research, a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods was applied: a questionnaire to examine the level of employees' efficiency, psychological tests ("NEO-FFI. Personality inventory", "KNS. Hope for success questionnaire") as well as observation of the participants. One of the essential dimensions of influence on employees' efficiency is personality. Analyses revealed that personality facets, which specifically correlate positively with efficiency, are conscientiousness and belief in having a strong will. This indicates, that workers who are well organised, persistent and goal-oriented achieve higher efficiency in the workplace. The emphasis is also placed on creating favourable job conditions that enable the application and embedding personality traits which correlate positively with efficiency. Using personality questionnaires could, therefore, be a valuable predictor of employees' efficiency in the workplace.



Adaptation Of The Ibqr Vsf Questionnaire To The Czech Environment

*Milon Potmesil**, Petra Potmesilova

The aim of this paper is to develop a functioning Czech language-based IBQR VSF as a tool to describe the child's temperament at the of age 3-12 months. The child's temperament is considered as a relevant personal variable in child developmental pathways. The purpose of the adaptation process was to modify and translate the IBQR VSF temperament assessment instrument into the Czech based on Rothbart's theoretical approach. The original translation was modified on the basis of feedback by professional translators, three bilingual psychologists, and a sample of 15 Czech mothers. A back-translation by a professional translator was then assessed by the authors of the original (English-language) instruments. For the final version of the measure, the authors of the original instrument judged that all of the items were consistent with the original items, and a second sample of 15 collaborating mothers identified no problems with the Czech items. The reliability of the adapted questionnaire was verified by calculation of the Cronbach's alpha, first calculated separately for the whole set of boys and girls and then individually for all the age and gender subgroups. The results obtained, as the functional tool IBQR-VSF, will be offered to psychologists specializing in diagnosing children in early age groups. We also expect interest on the part of specialists working with the parents of prematurely born or handicapped children.



Education for Sustainability: Current Status, Prospects, and Directions

*Larisa Ivascu**, Matei Tămășilă, Ilie Tăucean, Lucian-Ionel Cioca, Monica Izvercian

Sustainability is a complex concept that is addressed by most companies, and is the direction of their development. Culture and education for sustainable development must start from higher education. At the level of higher education, the presence of sustainability subjects was mainly assessed in the curricula of study and also the understanding of the concept among students. In Romania these studies are not defined in depth. Also a comparative analysis of students' knowledge and understanding of the concept in business (after graduating higher education) has yet to be made. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the current level of education for students and the business environment based on the sustainability principles. The first objective of this paper was to review and present the previous research on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). The second objective was to identify and assess the current level of ESD in Romania.



Study Of Language Competence In Pupils In First Year Of School Attendance With Accent On Mother Tongue

*Katarina Vankova**, Rastislav Rosinsky, Miroslava Ceresnikova

Communication is an inevitable element in social interaction between people. The developed mother tongue is an advantage of a child when starting school. The mother tongue is the language a child learns as the first one in the process of socialization (Lemhöfer, Schriefers, & Hanique, 2010), the language a child has learnt in his/her life, and which influences a child's future. Basil Bernstein (1971) considers a language the main means of person's socialization, and emphasizes a direct relationship between a social group and a language. In our paper, we discuss language competence in pupils in the first year of school attendance. The paper objective is to bring findings about language maturity in pupils whose mother tongue is Romani in comparison with pupils whose mother tongue is Slovak. The sample included pupils with the Romani mother tongue ($n_1=69$) and pupils with the Slovak mother tongue ($n_2=76$) in the first year of primary schools. The field diagnosis had two phases: the initial phase – at the beginning of a school year, and the final phase – at the end of the school year. In our study, we used the Heidelberg Speech Development Test (H-S-E-T) (Grimmová, Schöller, Mikulajová, 1997), where the authors differentiate between language competence, language performance, and language levels. The test provides a rather complex picture about an achieved level of language development in children. Our testing within the Heidelberg test focused on Sentence building (SB). The findings that we state are interesting also in the moment where the diagnosed children whose mother tongue is Romani had significantly lower scores than the children whose mother tongue is Slovak. We associate this status with the possibility that children whose mother tongue is Romani come from socially disadvantaged environment that is accompanied by poverty and social exclusion. The environment children grow up in significantly influences their communication abilities. To



Happy Child In A Secure Environment: Psychologically Pedagogical View

Irena Kokina, Elga Drelinga, Sandra Zarina, *Dzintra Iliško**

Researchers have extensively explored the conditions determining happiness and the quality of life of children in the educational setting since the educational system does not meet the needs of a contemporary child. The purpose of this study is to reflect on the view of happiness of a child by various stakeholders. This qualitative study explores the following indicators of happiness: Belonging, Aspiration, Safety, Identity, Success. The current research comprises 167 teachers (n=167), 296 parents (n=296) who took part in this research and the understanding of happiness as evaluated by pupils themselves. The main research question asked if children feel happy in their educational setting. The majority of parents concluded that the basics of happiness is security and achievements, followed by the sense of belonging. Pupils pointed to belonging as a bases of happiness and self-esteem. They commented that achievements are meaningful only when parents and teachers are satisfied with their achievement. Pupils admitted that bases of their happiness is belonging to a group. It was concluded that teachers believe that the essential condition for happiness is achievement gained at work, followed by such aspects as belonging, safety, and ability to evaluate oneself. Different groups of respondents have different notions about happiness. Parents and teachers create an environment where children compete, gain success and pretend to be happy.



The image of people with visual impairment in the media

*Veronika Růžičková**, Kateřina Kroupová

The intention of this paper is to identify and describe the key determinants of social inclusion of people with VI with the context of medial image of this group. The main research question is How the media affect attitudes of society towards persons with visual impairment? Media affect the perception of people with visual impairment and shapes the reality of coexistence of people with and without disabilities. The intention of this study is to identify and describe the key determinants of social inclusion of people with VI with the context of medial image of this group. The mass media have a major influence on the life of society. In various media, one can find a rigid one-sided view of people with disabilities; people with visual impairment are no exception. The image in the media affects a societal attitude towards people with disabilities and reinforces prejudices, stereotypes and rigid attitudes of mainstream society. We can say that the media space in the Czech Republic is used very stereotyped and usually only one side, which with regard to stereotyped perceptions of people with disabilities mainstream society only strengthens the position of the general public in its unmodified form.



Innovative teaching methods (ITM) for development of students' creativity

*Aigerim Mynbayeva**, Maya Tatarinova, Laysan Ribakova, Kamchat Yessenova

The new century has made significant changes to didactics and teaching methods. Pedagogy of XX century differs from Pedagogy of XXI century. Application of innovative teaching methods enhances students' creativity. We consider main changes in pedagogy and didactics in XX and XXI centuries. How do students who are taught by new teaching techniques estimate creativity and new teaching instruments. The purpose of the research is to generalize innovative experience related to the use of new teaching methods, including methods of formation of pedagogical creativity in students as future teachers. Analysis of research on use of innovative teaching methods enhancing creativity. Estimations of University teachers were compared. Directions of changes in pedagogy in general and didactics in particular were summarized. Questioning of teachers and students on introduction of innovative teaching methods was conducted. 66 teachers and 32 students of pedagogical specialties of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University participated in the survey. Over 300 innovative teaching methods were systematized. According to the survey students positively estimate student-centered approach and innovative teaching methods, highlight their efficient application in teaching at school. They note that use of innovative methods helps them be creative, active and put knowledge into use. According to teachers, use of innovative teaching methods helps unlock and develop students's creativity. At the macrolevel, in relationship between education and society there are globalization-related changes: decentralization, diversification and informatization of education. At the microlevel in relationship between the teacher and the student traditional methods are actively connected with innovative methods, activity approach combines with energoinformational environmental approach, and cognitivism has linked with social constructivism. Social constructivism is applied through active teaching



Transition from Higher Education to Work: a study of Hospitality Management

António Melo, *Manuela Gonçalves**

Higher education graduates' transition to labour market has become a relevant issue today, but, in Portugal, it is still poorly explored in scientific research on hospitality management area. What are the main features of the processes of transition from higher education into the labour market, in the specific case of the graduates in Hospitality Management in Portugal? The main purpose of this study is to present and discuss a set of preliminary results of our doctoral research, focused on the transitions of graduates from Higher Education into Work, in the specific area of Hospitality Management, in Portugal. The approach adopted was a quantitative one, relying on a survey applied to 442 Hospitality Management graduates (from 2006/2007 to 2013/2014), of six Portuguese Polytechnic higher education institutions. Data were statistically processed using the SPSS software. The results allow to highlight the existence of differences in the graduates' professional paths, depending on their gender, their age, their context of learning and type of professional organizations they worked with. In addition the seniority of the graduation is a characterising variable of the professional activity developed by these professionals. Identifying the patterns of transition from Higher Education into Work, in the particular case of Hospitality Management graduates, in Portugal. The graduates' perceptions about their transitions, revealing the (mis)matches that exist between the professional experiences they have had and their expectations (prior to entering Higher Education).



Stress of Students and Social-pathological Phenomena

Jana Hanuliaková, Dáša Porubčanová, Lívia Hasajová, *Kateřina Bočková**

In the study we focus on social, emotional, behavioural factors of student's stress and their influence on the occurrence of social-pathological phenomena. The purpose of the study is to identify the statistical dependence between presence of stress at school and occurrence of social-pathological phenomena or if behaviour of students with social-pathological demonstrations was enforced by presence and impact of stress factors in educational environment. 1. Analyse of information sources and their comparison. 2. F-test for equality of variances. We will find out if difference between their variances is statistically significant. 3. Two-sample t -test with unequal variance. 4. Nonparametric Wilcoxon signed-rank test for results verification. 5. Results synthesis and comparison. In the view of used statistical methods and calculated values we confirm, that students exposed to the impact of stress factors in educational environment do not achieve lower number of occurrence of social-pathological phenomena than students educated in educational environment of contact teaching without their influence. Making diagnose and evaluation of stress of student requires application of teacher's competences in multispectral influence. After diagnosis and consequent evaluation, the pedagogical reality requires teacher to work with students in order to eliminate and manage student's potential and real stress. There are more possibilities, programs, through which it is possible to work with difficult situations (stress).



Mother- and father-infant feeding interactions in families with parents with BED

*Michela Erriu**

Several studies demonstrated that the quality of dyadic interactions during feeding has an impact on offspring's psychopathological problems in families where parents have a psychiatric diagnosis. Although literature addressed the trans-generational transmission of psychopathology from parents with eating disorders to their offspring, the specific quality of parent-infant interactions during feeding has not been assessed. To assess possible differences in the quality of mothers-children and fathers-children feeding interactions at 36 months of age of the child in families with parents diagnosed with binge eating disorders (BED). The sample was composed by 30 Italian couples of parents and children (Ntot =60), divided into three groups based on the BED diagnosis: Group A: diagnosis in both parents; Group B: diagnosis only in the mothers; Group C diagnosis only in the fathers. For the evaluation of feeding dyadic exchanges SVIA Italian adaptation of the Feeding Scale was applied. Both mothers and fathers with BED showed poor quality in feeding interactions with their child. Mothers with BED reported difficulties in showing positive affects and a higher frequency of negative affects such as sadness or distress. Fathers with BED showed intensity of conflictual exchanges within the dyad, expressing severe distress and discomfort when facing feeding routines with their children. Parent-infant interactions in families with parents with BED show maladaptive features. Mothers and fathers relate to children in a not overlapping fashion, with mothers showing various symptoms and fathers showing conflicts with children during the meal, likely due to their own difficulties in regulating hunger and satiety. Reducing parental symptoms is relevant in term of mental health prevention programs.



Competencies to support quality management of schools

*Lenka Cimbáľníková**

The contribution deals with the problem of competencies of managers in education required for the quality management of school. Presents a competency model and validates the importance of individual competencies. The purpose of the study was the use of the competency approach for human resource development with a focus on managers in education. The aim was to create a competency model of manager in education and to verify their importance for quality school management. The analysis of theoretical concepts and applied competency models, synthesis in the formation of the competency model for managers in education, the focus group method - a panel of experts, the questionnaire survey. For quality management of schools it is necessary to change the view on the plane of the competencies and accentuate the competence leadership and personal management. Competency model of manager in education contains the following groups of competencies including conceptual and professional competencies. In the framework of the research were determined required level individual competencies for a quality school management Education and development of managers in education based on competency approach creates space for the development of competencies required for the quality management of schools. The created a competency model, including a defined level of required competencies, serves as a tool for the evaluation and design training with the aim to develop the competencies required for the quality school management.



Labour Relations Trends in Employees' Evaluations: Inter-country Comparison

Alena Fedorova, Zuzana Dvorakova*, Ilze Kacane, Himayatullah Khan, Maria Menshikova, Celina Sołek-Borowska

The study deals with significant differences in the socio-economic systems. The turbulence of the modern economic environment has a destructive impact on the well-being of employees. The companies are increasingly using toxic practices of personnel management that create a toxicity of the intra-organizational environment shaping the adverse conditions for the employment of the hired workers. The aim of the research is to monitor the changes taking place in labour relations. It also seeks to identify the differences/similarities and to examine the nature of toxic elements extant in labour relations, which are considered by the authors to be the phenomena of social pollution. The changes in labour relations in 2015–2016 in the following countries are examined: the Czech Republic, Italy, Latvia, Pakistan, Russia, and Poland. The survey consists of a number of questions, which the respondents were invited to answer in a set format. The questionnaire includes ordinal-polytomous and dichotomous closed-ended questions with the open-ended options in some of them. Based on the survey results, social pollution factors having a destructive impact on the labour resources' welfare have been discovered. This is based on the perception of different categories of employees working under different socio-economic conditions. We have also identified the social pollution factors that influence the formation and sprawl of the precariat as a new social class. In order to understand current trends in labour relations, specialists in the field of HRM need a new level of thinking based on a systematic approach to the totality of the factors of social pollution. Monitoring and deep study of these factors will allow developing new concepts and techniques of welfare management of labour resources in companies and countries.



Adolescents' resilience, academic achievement in professional schools and parental attitudes

*Maria da Luz Vale-Dias**, Ana Maia

Parental attitudes represent a relevant research theme concerning the parents-children relationship with impact on individual development, asking for multiple and recent researches on children's personal skills development and success. Given this field's complexity, which includes various influences of socio-demographic variables, this research asks if there are any relationships between parental attitudes, adolescents' resilience and academic success. The present study focused on the analysis of the relationships between parental attitudes, resiliency and academic achievement of adolescents in professional schools, mostly from rural areas. Quality of parenthood was addressed considering the adolescents' perceptions of parents' affection and practices. Several resilience resources and socio-demographic variables were analyzed. Participants included around three hundred Portuguese and African adolescents, between 14-23 years old ($M= 17.84$; $SD=2.02$), from professional schools (7th-12th grades) at the center of Portugal. The majority were males (61.70%), with low-socioeconomic-level. For the assessment, we used the Youth Perception Inventory-YPI, the Healthy Kids Resilience Assessment Module-HKRA, the school results (2011/2012) and a socio-demographic questionnaire. The data reveal interesting contributions from the demographic aspects to the variables in study, showing differences that depended on the nationality, gender, type of family and on the father's qualifications. Although no significant associations have been found between the school results and the parental attitudes or resilience, the data show some relationships between parental attitudes and resilience. The achieved results suggest that, in general terms, the perception adolescents have of their parents' affection (love/hostility) is related to their resilience resources, namely the external resources and the involvement at home and community, being able to influence a positive and adapting development of adolescents in several fields, such as the social, academic and health



The L1 in the L2: The Russian learners' errors in L2 output

*Rafael Filiberto Forteza Fernandez**, Larisa Ivanovna Korneva

The high incidence of L1 transfer in the spoken and written English language output of Russian learners. Determine the effects L1 based learning and communication strategies have on the quality of L2 output, the major areas affected and the role of remedial work in such a language teaching situation. Based on L2-only instruction time as a criterion, thirty students out of 123 were divided into two groups. Error data obtained from spoken and written samples was statistically processed and the inferences triangulated. Error impact on L2 output was compared with that of Spanish-speaking learners of English. A qualitative assessment of remedial work effectiveness was carried out. Time under L2-only instruction has no impact on interlanguage development because the learners' L1 is their source of meanings. Their strategies involve direct translation of fixed phrases, choice of close equivalent words, and L1 grammar transposition on the L2. Remedial work does not solve the situation, though those who monitored their language advanced but at a low pace. A new teaching style does not necessarily produce a change in the learner's communication and learning strategies for they are behavior and beliefs that lead to errors affecting three areas: the use of fixed phrases, meanings, and discourse during communication. Remedial work is effective when the student consciously monitors output, though, occasionally, they resort to the L1. Fossilized errors are part of their interlanguage repertoire, and alongside with the strategies, hinder development.



EBEPS-A Self-efficacy Subscale on Portuguese students

*Sónia Alexandre Galinha**

Research relating to the study of personal factors of students is currently of great importance especially those focusing on students' self efficacy. What are the psychometric characteristics of Psychosocial Wellbeing Scale-EBEPS-A subscale of Self -efficacy on Portuguese students and is the instrument one or bi-dimensional? The purpose of this research is to analyze the psychometric properties of the Psychosocial Wellbeing Scale (EBEPS-A) (Galinha & Loureiro, 2005; 2006) subscale of Self-efficacy and if the instrument are one-dimensional or bi-dimensional. To understand this issue, one investigation was conducted for the psychometric validation of this instrument. Psychosocial Wellbeing Scale (EBEPS-A) consists of 76 items organized in a likert of five points ranging from always=5, often=4, sometimes=3, rarely=2 and never=1. In which the internal consistency measured by Cronbach's alpha obtained the value .96. SubScale of Self efficacy with 13 itens was considered the random application on 605 students (63.3% female; 36.7% male) in Portugal. The results highlight the internal consistency. Subscale of Self efficacy obtained the Cronbach's alpha .85. As for a gender, there aren't significant stastical differences with regard to self efficacy values (male $\mu = 52.09$; $SD = 7.45$, female $\mu = 51.90$; $SD = 6.24$; $t = 0.352$, $p = .725$). Focused itens and saturation. Factorial analysis confirmed the one-dimensionality in EBEPs-A SubScale of Self efficacy. The study of self-efficacy is intended as a further contribution to the development of measures to help better understand students' self efficacy. The study conclude that this instrument has proven useful in the study of self efficacy with students and may be used in future investigations.



An experience of using of social networks

*Botagoz Khamzina**, Ljazzat Baimanova, Idia Phakhrudinova, Akbota Bekseitova, Aina Khamitova

Kazakh researchers are not yet considered a social network as a pedagogical tool, although researches in the field of information and communication technologies in Kazakhstan education system are sufficient. The aspects of organizing an educational activity in social networks of the Internet and the analysis of foreign and Kazakhstani experience of applying social networks in the educational process. The revelation and analysis of the Internet social networks educational potential. For achieving the research objective the following methods of research were used: the theoretical analysis of scientific and methodical literature on the research problem, researching various technologies of the generation Web2.0; supervision, questioning, interviewing, and testing; the qualitative and quantitative analysis and the comparison of the obtained data. Thus, having analyzed and having estimated the successful foreign and small Kazakhstani experience of using and tendencies of developing social networks for educational purposes, it is possible to distinguish the several potential possibilities of applying social networks in distance and interactive training in prospect. Social networks are a powerful and effective tool having a wide range of opportunities and unique positive features, which potential must be tested and safely be used in the modern educational world.



Human longevity as Reflection of Lifestyle

*Hana Rusi Saliu**

The number of people who live long has changed over time. There are different reasons on what longevity may depend on, such as: genetics, diet, physical work etc. In order to come to conclusions of this scientific research we have examined some important life parameters like lifestyle (nutrition, physical work, diseases, parents' longevity, leisure, sleeping habits) and the type of personality. The research included 30 subjects aged over 75 which compels the sample to be intentional, of which 15 subjects were male and 15 female. The semi-structured interview and A – B personality test is used to collect data. The results show that the subjects feed mostly on milk products (87%), fruit & vegetables (80%), corn products (80%) and cereals (70%), have one parent who lived long (83%), have not had much free time when they have been young, have worked physically (93%), have regular sleeping habits and 77% of them are type B of personality. From the results we can conclude that factors such as: food, work, genetics, sleeping habits and the type of personality contribute to longevity.



Tactical features of interrogation in Latvian criminal procedure

*Marina Sumbarova**

The usage of the rules of the Latvian Criminal Procedure Law during interrogation contributes to the qualitative research, observance of the rights of participants of criminal procedure. The conceptual characteristics of the tactics of interrogation, tactical technique; individual conditions of formation of testimonies; the value of the tactics of interrogation for the qualitative crime investigation. To analyze of the tactical features of interrogation in Latvian criminal procedure. Comparative and legal, logical and legal, analytical, the method of classification, the study of regulatory and legal framework. The result of this study is definition of interrogation as as a procedural form of communication, which aim is to collect the information for the criminal investigation. Legitimacy of application of tactical methods of interrogation that rely on knowledge and usage of psychological methods is determined by their accordance to the Latvian criminal procedure law. Interrogation is obtaining by the person that leads investigation, the data, that has evidentiary value in criminal procedure. Interrogation of each participant of criminal procedure has the specifics and requires individual approach. There is a discrepancy between the procedural theory and practice which shows that application of interrogation methods is possible with the consent of the interrogated person.





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